

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6 .- Joseph Lamb, an old pensioner, fell in the street and died before he could be conveyed to his room. He left home about 7 o'clock for a walk. He was seen to fall by several bystauders, who thought he had a fit. He was unable to learned who he was and where he lived. A patrol wagon was called and he was placed in t but when examined by a physician upon his arrival at his room was found to be dead. It is thought be died while being carried upstairs. Lamb was a scout during the war, and drew quite a large pension for disabilitics contracted in service. He had been living here for some moths, but where he came from could not be learned .- Paul Cullen, a 14-year-old lad, was run over and frightfully maneled by an engine of the Baltimore & Peterrac Railroad on Maryland avenue southwest. He, with a number of other boys, was playing about one of the gates at a crossthe locomotive passed over him. His clothing caught in the wheels of the tender, and he was dragged along the ties and mutilated

in a shocking manner. MONDAY, MARCH 7 .- A pair of uncommercial travelers, better known by the name of tramps, were found enjoying themselves in the big sewer in the northeastern section of the city. They had built a fire and had pleuty of food, which they were cooking, and making themselves very much at home. The smoke of the fire coming up out of the sewer atgobbled them up and took them to the police station. They were arraigned on a charge of vagrancy, but upon agreeing to leave the Capital City at once were discharged with a warning. - Congressman Mills, of Texas, who has been progressing favorably from his recent illness, was taken with a relapse. He attempted to go to the Capitol to attend the session and help fix the day for discussing the silver bill, but the exertion was too much walking has been a return of the erysipelas ator Quay's term, March 3, 1893. in one of his feet, which will keep him confined for some time, if more serious results do not follow.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8 .- The trial of Schneider, the young man who murdered his wife and bia. Great trouble is being experienced in selecting a jury, most of the panel having formed an iron-bound opinion regarding the case from reading accounts of the murder in the newspapers. Twenty-six men were examined as to their competency to try the case, but only three were set aside as eligible. The court ordered 75 more names placed in the box from which to select the jury and then adjourned .- A bench show of the the public at the Riding Academy. There expense for a couple of years. are hundreds of dogs on exhibition, and a visit to the show will nearly set one crazy. the dogs keep up such a yelping and howling

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9 .- Five shots were heard in an alley on North Capitol street northwest, and upon investigation by the police it was found that a colored man named Brown and his wife had both been shot by a neighbornsmed Bean. The woman had been shot through the left breast, and the ball, which was of small caliber, had struck a rib and glanced and lodged in the flesh under the armnit. Brown was also hit in the left arm. Bean was arrested and locked up. He had fired five shots, only two of which had taken effect. The wounds are not considered dangerous, though the woman had a very narrow escape, the ball striking her just over the heart .- The funeral services over the remains of Representative Kendall, of Kentucky, were held at his late residence near the Capitol, Dr. Milburn, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, officiating. Only the Congressional Committee, which will accompany the body to Kentucky, and a few friends were present. At the conclusion of the services the remains were placed on a train, which immediately left for the West.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10 .- The President commuted the sentence of Thomas Mullen, of the District of Columbia, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in February, 1891, for larceny. His sentence would have expired May 1, 1892 .- A matinee performance was given at the National Theater in the afternoon for the benefit of the Home for Incurables. A large and fashionable audience were lumbia Commandery, Knights Templar, took place in the evening at Masonic Temple. After listening to an interesting program the floor was cleared and the Sir Knights and their ladies and friends enjoyed dancing un-

FRIDAY, MARCH 11 .- The District Commissioners forwarded to the Committees on the District of Columbia of both Houses of Congress, petitions for the widening of G. street northwest, between Fifth and Fifteenth streets. - Favorable reports were made at gressman Springer, and both gentlemen are now considered entirely out of danger. Both are improving as rapidly as possible under the circumstances, and all danger of a relapse is passed in both cases. --- Archdeacon Moran delivered a lecture on Spain at the Norwood | cided to let the flag stand, Institute in the evening to a large and cultiwated andience. An assistant illustrated the lecture with a magic lantern 120 pictures

relation to theaters and other public places of amusement, which are for the greater protection of the public safety. They are in accordence with a joint resolution of Cougress make the necessary changes to comply with the regulations. - A sensational school row school matters on the evening train on which they were passengers. They undertook to explain matters to the Judge, but were cut and lectured the whole party, telling them another such row would be punished with much more severity.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

condition, and the Quartermaster General of | night and all day Friday. the Army in particular was obliged to conagainst any loss co-en by the near out thomas. This,

ing of the flags loaned. In its amended form the committee recommend the passage of the bill, which has received the approval of the War Department. The amendment proposed authorizes the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments to make the loan of such flags, without the interposition of the President of speak, but from papers in his pockets it was the United States, as in their judgment can be spared and are not in use by the Government at the time of the National Encampment. The Citizens' Executive Committee is required to indemnify the Departments for any loss or damage to the flags not necessarily incident to the use thereof. . .

There has been considerable squabbling among the politicians of Pennsylvania in Washington and in the western part of the Keystone State over the Collectorship of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third District of that State. ing. He tripped and fell upon a track, and | Collector Warmcastle was removed some months ago, and since then the Quay and anti-Quay factions (the first led by the junior Pennsylvania Senator and the latter by Congressman Dalzell and Chris. Magee) have been using all the wiles of the practiced politician to beat each other and have the President appoint their man. The question was definitely settled on Wednesday, March 9, President Harrison appointing George W. Miller, of Pittsburg, to the Collectorship. Mr. Miller was urged by the tracted the attention of a policeman, and he anti-Quay faction and also by nearly all the city officials of Pittsburg and those of Allegany County, as well as a very large number of representative business men of Pittsburg. This is considered a set-back of some magnitude, politically speaking, for Senator Quay, and it is now thought that Congressman Dalzell will give the Senator a hard rub for re-election, as Mr. Dalzell is a candidate for the Senatorship for him, and the result of this attempt at | which becomes vacant by the expiration of Sen-

A colored messenger in the employ of one o the Assistant Attorneys-General was arrested by the Postoffice authorities, charged with tamher brother a few weeks ago, commenced in | pering with the mail of his employer. For some the Criminal Court of the District of Colum- | time letters containing money had been lost in the mails, and suspicion attached to the messenger. The usual method of marked money was sent through the pouch, which no one but the messenger had touched, and the marked bills were found in his possession. He was promptly jailed, and will soon be tried for tampering with the United States mails, and as there is abundant proof of his guilt, will wear Washington City Kennel Club was opened to a striped suit and board at the Government's

It appears that we have two Senatorial fighters in Congress at the present time, both being men who have spent most of their lives in the wildest parts of the distant frontier and who have grown strong fighting the wild Indians and the still wilder and more uncouth desperadoes. These men are Senators George L. Shoup, of Idaho, and Wilbur F. Sanders, of Montana. Senator Shoup is tall, broad-shouldered, straight, and blue-eyed, without hair on the top of his head, not even a scalp-lock, but he lost his hair naturally, although he has been in many places where he could easily have had it "raised." He went to Pike's Peak in 1858, during the gold excitement, and was a Lieutenant in Capt, Backus's Independent Company of Colorado Scouts. He afterwards was assigned to the 2d Colo., but still did duty with the cavalry. He also served with the 1st and 3d Colo. Cav. He encountered nearly all the tribes of Indians in the West while connected with the army, and since then has met all the noted desperadoes of that wild section of the country. He left the Governorship of Idaho to take his seat in the Senate. Senator Sanders is noted as having rld Montana of the noted gang of ruffians which overran the Northwest some years ago. He was at the head of the vigilantes and has a number of times looked death in the face. He has made many a speech in his State present .- The third of the series of enter- with his pistol in his pocket, and while he was tainments given under the auspices of Co- speaking pistols have come out before his eyes in the hands of his audience. During the rebellion he was in the army as an officer of the 64th Ohio, and it was through failing health that he had to resign and go West. In the camp where he settled there was a band of Southern sympathizers, and these undertook to haul down the Stars and Stripes from the flagpole in the public square with the idea of raising the stars and bars. As they caught hold of the rope, Sanders, who was standing near the residence of Secretary Blaine and Con- by, pulled out a revolver and said to them: "No one shall haul that flag down while I live." The mob looked at the flag and then at the revolver, and into the eyes of the determined young man who held it, and they de-

About noon on Thursday, March 10, Washbeing used. The Archdeacon is a fluent and ington was visited with a severe wind-andsnow storm. The morning had been bright BATURDAY, FEB. 12.-The District Commis- and mild, and there was nothing to indicate sioners promulgated revised regulations in such a violent and sudden change in the weather. Mrs. Palmer, the wife of Gen. John M. Palmer, the Senator from Illinois, had just alighted from a street-car and was on her way on the 26th of last month. It will cost a con- to the Senate Chamber, and when at the northsiderable amount for some of the theaters to east corner of the Capitol a gust of wind struck her, lifted her off her feet and dashed was settled by Judge Miller, of the Police her violently to the stone pavement. She Court. The parties all live at the suburban struck on the back of her head, luckily, where town of Hyattsville, and got into a row over her hair was thickest, and thus prevented serious injury. As it was, however, her head was considerably cut, and the blood flowed from whort by him when he told them life was too the wound. She was assisted to the ladies short to listen to such stories. He fined the room of the Senate, and Senator Palmer was principal belligerent \$15, an accomplice \$5, sent for. He happened to be on the floor of the Senate and was soon at his wife's side, Upon examination the wound was found to be not serious, though quite painful. Mrs. Palmer's head was cared for and she was taken to her home. Almost at the same instant that The Senate Committee on Military Affairs | Mrs. Palmer was lifted by the wind, two young reported favorably on Wednesday, March 9, a ladies were also thrown from their feet by the bill authorizing the loan of flags for decorating | wind, and one of them was knocked insensible the streets of Washington during the week of by striking her head on the marble coping the National Encampment of the Grand Army near the stairs of the Senate wing. She was of the Republic. The report of the Committee nicked up and conveyed to a Committee-room says that it has been the custom of the War of the Senate, where she soon regained conand Na Departments to lean flags for dec- sciousness and was removed to her home. It orating purposes on occasions of great demon- was one of the fiercest storms that this part of strations in this city. In former years this the country has been visited by this season, custom did not have the sanction of Congress, and several houses were unroofed. The snow and the flags were issued or loaned at the will continued to fall for two hours rapidly, and the of those having custody of them. In many ground was covered. During the night is cases they were returned in badly-damaged turned very cold, and the wind continued all

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demn many of the flags. In recent years | Bills have been introduced in both the House application has been made to Congress for and Sonate to amend the McKinley tariff act. authority to obtain these flags, but these ap- so as to put a duty of five-tenths of a cent per plications have only been made upon the oc- pound on all sugars above No. 16, Dutch standcasion of the inauguration of a President, and ard, in color, and an additional one-tenth pronever for the purposes provided for in this bill. vided the sugar is imported from a country Nevertheless, the Committee is of the opinion which pays a bounty. These bills also admit that no better occasion could present itself than | free of duty all machinery purchased abroad the one in question for the learning of the flow which is to be used in the production of beet of the United States. The bill has been cares sugar. Scantor Felton and Representative fully amended saws to more the Communat Local, both of California, are the authors of the

THE WICKED GAME OF "CRAP," A Scene in a Washington Alleys The way the bad boys ontwitted a policeman.

PENSION BUREAU INVESTIGATION. Continuation of the Proceedings-Examination of Assistant Secretary Chandler, and Others. Assistant Secretary Chandler was a witness before the Special Committee of the House investigating the Pension Bureau on Tuesday, March 8. The question of young Raum's resignation was brought up by Mr. Enloe, and Judge Chandler told the committee what he knew about the \$72 conscience fund with which young Raum is connected. He was told of the incident by a reporter. After a consultation with Gen. Bussey the reporter was prevailed upon to give the name of his informant, which was to be held in confidence. Upon this information several Pension Office employes were sent for and examined. Judge Chandler said that Mr. Tanner, Chief Clerk Appointment Division, was in possession of the resignation of young Raum, which he held conditionally. He at once sent for the resignation and accepted it. Judge Chandler said he never received charges about young Raum's receiving money for illegal transactions. Mr. Enloe asked the witness if he knew | the last issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. ested in the refrigerator company. Judge Chandler replied that all he knew in regard to the matter was what he had read in the newspapers. He was not familiar with the cases of the men who were discharged from the Pension Bureau for giving information to the newspapers. Mr. Tanner, Chief Clerk of the Appointment Division of the Interior Department, was then examined. He said he had charge of young | place upon each claim drawn from the files for Raum's resignation. He told the committee in what manner he came into possession of it. One of the officials, he did not remember who, told him to get Raum, jr.'s, resignation, and he notified him to that effect and received it. The terms of the resignation was for 30 days' leave of absence, and when it was accepted Gen, Bussey said he would be responsible for the time given for leave of absence. Witness could not remember how the resignation came to him, or who gave it to him, or through whose hands it passed in coming to him. He said Assistant Secretaries Chandler, Bussey, and himself held a conference as to the nature of the acceptance of the resignation. He never had a conversation with Commissioner Raum on the subject, but did with young Raum. Witness read a personal note from Gen. Bussey to him telling him to secure the resignation of young Raum. Mr. Tanner stated that the position of Appointment Clerk of the Pension Bureau was created by an order issued by the Commissioner Nov. 22, 1889, but young Raum, who acted in that capacity, held the legal position of Assistant Chief Clerk of the Bureau. Witness was asked if he knew of the resignation of Edward Howard, and said he had heard of it. The resignation of Howard was then read. It stated that since he had filed charges against the administration of the Pension Bureau he had been subjected to bad treatment, and although he had offered to prove his charges, he had never been permitted to do so. The letter of Commissioner Raum recommending the acceptance of Howard's resignation was read, which showed that Howard had been absent without leave. The dismissal of Eugle was then discussed, and it was shown that the grounds for his dismissal were

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

not sufficient, and he was reinstated. The case

of Taylor was also taken up, and a letter was

read, written by him to Secretary Noble, in

which he charged that although he had taken

no part in the fight against Gen. Raum, the

Is superior to all other preparations claiming to be blood-purifiers. First of all, because the principal ingredient used in it is the extract of genuine Honduras sarsaparilla root, the variety richest in medicinal proper-

Cures Catarrh ties. Also, because the yellow dock, being raised expressly for the Company, is always fresh and of the very best kind. With equal discrimination and care, each of the other ingredients are selected and compounded. It is

THE

because it is always the same in appearance, flavor, and effect, and, being highly concentrated, only small doses are needed. It is, therefore, the most economical blood-purifier

in existence. It Cures makes food nour-SCROFULA ishing, work pleasant, sleep refreshing, and life enjoyable. It searches out all impurities in the system and expels them harmlessly by the natural channels. AYER'S Sarsaparilla gives elasticity to the step, and imparts to the aged and infirm, renewed health, strength, and vitality.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Cures others, will cure you

latter used official means to hound him down. A letter from the Commissioner was read, in which he recommended that Taylor terminate his connection with the office by reason of the imitation of the term for which he was appointed. Judge Payson cross-examined Appointment Clerk Tanner and brought out the fact that the position held by young Raum as Appointment Officer of the Bureau was not created for his special benefit, but he was appointed as Assistant Chief Clerk, and the work coming under the former position was placed under his supervision. It was also shown that the resignation of Mr. Reeves, the predecessor of young Raum, was voluntary. The committee then adjourned.

. . . Commissioner Raum, of the Pension Bureau, has replied to the communication of Secretary Noble regarding the drawing of cases from the files at the request of members of Congress, thus placing these cases ahead of other claims of longer standing, which was published in full in drawing of cases from the files for members of Congress upon their calls for status constitutes an exception to the orderly rule of drawing cases according to their dates of filing and completion. It has not been my intention that any claim should be allowed before its turn. and to prevent a recurrence of the evil com plained of I have directed that the file clerks status out of its order, before being sent to ar Examiner's desk, a card with the following device upon it: "This claim is drawn out of its turn for adjudication. When the call for status is answered, it shall be returned to the

The ladies do not propose to be behind the sterner sex in furnishing information on various items of proposed legislation. Mrs. Charlotte Smith, editor of the Working Woman, and Madam Yale, of the Temple of Beauty, appeared before the Committee on Agriculture of the House, the first filing a statement in support of an amendment she desires made to the pure food bill, which will compel manufacturers of cosmetics and face-powders to state the ingredients of their compounds on the labels, and to provide penalties for its violation; while Madam Yale was allowed to say that she coveted the most rigid investigation of her methods of beautifying the complexion. Her system, which is a steaming process, has been patented, and she had no fear that an investigation of the compounds used by her would be found dele terious to either the complexion or the system of her patients, many of whom she said resided in Washington, and would testify to the happy effects she produced on bad complexions. Mrs Smith says if Madam Yale's system was what she represented it to be, she would make no fight on her, but she proposed to wage a relentess warfare upon those who were dispensing injurious concoctions under the guise of cosmetics. This is a decidedly queer subject to egislate upon ; but the ladies who use certain brands of beautifiers will hardly forgo their use. even by an act of Congress, if they think it improves their appearance, were all the ingredients of which it is composed declared highly injurious by the most competent critics, and this fact fully set forth upon the label.

Speaker Crisp's confidence that the course pur sued by him in ruling that it was not necessary for the transaction of business that the journal of the previous day should be read and approved was right was considerably shaken by events which have since happened. Gen. Tracey, of New York, who led the disastrons fight of the anti-silver men in the House, when the resolution of the Committee on Rules was up for consideration, to set apart three days for debating the Bland silver bill, made that point of order, and he and other men who are considered good parliamentarians were much astonished at the Speaker's ruling. Upon the advice of friends Speaker Crisp has been looking up precedents for his ruling. Some of his warmest friends have advised him to make acknowledgment of his mistake and reverse his decision. What has shaken the confidence of the Speaker in the right of that ruling more than any other thing was a question asked by Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, (who is considered a sound parliamentarian,) whether the Speaker's decision would stand if, after the journal was approved, it should show that the very rule under which the Speaker claimed authority for his decision might have been abrogated? When this question was asked Mr. Crisp he made a very evasive reply, and has felt mighty uncomfortable ever since. The Republicans do not think he will reverse his decision, but rather that he will stand by it and keep the business of the House for the balance of this Congress absolutely in the hands of himself and the Committee on Rules.

... Congressman Weadock, of Michigan, proposes to introduce a bill in the House of Representatives to remove the political disabilities of all persons who participated in the late war of the rebellion. Shortly after the war a number of ex-rebels had their disabilities removed, and since then Southern members have frequently introduced bills to complete the work, but they have invariably failed to pass. This will be the first bill introduced by a Northern member for nearly 25 years. Mr. Weadock thinks that his bill will receive favorable consideration.

... The House Committee on Territories has been for some time considering Delegate Joseph's bill for the admission of the Territory of New Mexico into the Union as a State, and they will undoubtedly make a favorable report on the bill in a short time. It has been shown that New Mexico has a sufficient population to become a State, and the chances are that before the end of the first session of the 52d Congress another Star will be added to "Old Glory."

SCORING THE HEALTH OFFICER.

innators Don't Like the Way the City is Cleaned.

The District Commissioners and Dr. Hammett, the Health Officer of the District, received a vigorous scoring in the Senate on Friday, March 11, at the hands of Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky. The occasion was the consideration of the Sundry Civil Deficiency Appropriation Bill, to which the Committee on Appropriations had tacked an amendment appropriating \$29,000 for the removal of garbage from the City of Washington. Mr. Blackburn opposed the amendment and denounced the management of the Health Office in the most vigorous terms. He said that the Commissioners had appeared before the committee and admitted that during the past three years there had been expended more money than ever before in the history of the City Government, and that the garbage service had never been poorer, and at the same time they begged for this appropriation, which they said was needed to keep pestilence and disease from Washington during the coming Summer. He also said that never before had it cost more than \$24,000 to operate this department, and thoroughly and effectually remove the garbage; that the Health Department, by its gross mismanagement and the incompetency of its head was primarily responsible, but the Commissioners of the District, who had placed him there, were to blame as a matter of fact, because they forced the resignation of an honorable and competent official and put in such an officer as now fills the position. Every voucher that was drawn by this officer, said the Senator, was approved by the Commissioners, and they were therefore equally responsible with him for the wasteful expenditure of the public money and the condition of affairs which now exist. He exonerated the Engineer Commissioner from any part in this mismanagement, saying he had but recently been appointed and the harm had been done before he became a Commissioner. Senator Hale, of Maine, corroborated Senator Blackburn as to the facts stated by him relative to what the Commissioners had said before the committee, and suggested that before the item was passed a proviso should be inserted that the Commissioners take French leave of the Health Officer, and Mr. Blackburn heartily indorsed the suggestion. The amendment was finally adopted and the bill passed, but during the day Senator Black burn introduced a resolution asking that the District Committee of the Senate be instructed to inquire into the reason why a deficiency of nearly \$29,000 exists in the Health Office of the District of Columbia for the current fiscal

the anti-free-coinage Democrats of the House of Representatives, proposes to make Senator David B. Hill, of New York, show his hand on he silver question. Consequently, he has written Senator Hill a letter requesting him to give his views publicly on the subject, as the Senator is an acknowledged candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Harter says in his letter that he thinks in view of the present situation all the people are entitled to Mr. Hill's views on the silver question, as he (Harter), having read all his (Hill's) public utterances on the question, acknowledges that he is unfortunate enough not to be able to grasp Mr. Hill's convictions upon the subject. Mr. Harter says that at first he supposed that this was due to a deficient understanding on his part, but having counseled with friends of Mr. Hill's, who are members of | gle between the Conference Committees of the the House of Representatives, he finds that they | two Houses. are as much in the dark regarding the Senator's views on the silver question as he is himself, and that one of these friends told him that the Senator was in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio, while others think the Senator does not favor such coinage. Mr. Harter thinks that under these circumstances Mr. Hill will gladly put his views on the subject clearly, briefly, and unmistakably before the American people, and he asks him squarely whether he "favors or opposes the outrageous measure of class legislation usually called the Bland bill, which is now pending in the House and which has the support of all the Republican bonanza Senators of the silver ring, the lobby, of Mr. Bland of Missouri, and, it is said, of a number of other Democrats." Mr. Harter thinks Senator Hill's views will have great weight with many able and worthy men, honest gentlemen and sound Democrats, who happen just now to be worshiping the silver calf; but, aside from this, he thinks Senator Hill, as a prominent candldate for the nomination of President by the Democratic party, should give his views on this vital question publicity, and he feels that he is doing the Senator a favor in enabling him to promotly express his views to the Democrats of the country at a time when such expression of opinion will be of incalculable benefit to them. That Mr. Harter had a little doubt in his mind that New York's wily Senator would take the trouble to answer his letter is evidenced by the closing paragraph, when he says that in order to do the Senator complete justice and have his views as widely known as possible he takes the liberty of giving his letter to the United Press, and hopes that he will be permitted to give the same publicity to the Senator's reply to his communication. Mr. Harter, however, will get no answer from the New York Senator, for he has declared that Mr. Harter is only seeking notoriety, and he will not assist him.

If the cheese-paring policy inaugurated by the House of Representatives does not interfere, in a few years the United States will have the most formidable navy affoat. A bill was reported by Senator Hale, of Maine, from the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate on Nednesday, March 9, providing for a further ncrease of the Navy. The bill authorizes the construction of three battleships of 7,500 to 10,000 tons displacement; two armored coast defense vessels; five gunboats of 800 to 1,200 tons displacement, and eight first-class torpedo boats, and appropriates \$3,000,000 toward their construction and \$1,000,000 toward their armament. Premiums are also provided for increased speed of the ships. If the Secretary of the Navy cannot contract for the building of these vessels at reasonable prices, he is authorized to construct them at such Navy-yards as he may think best. Five hundred thousand dollars is set apart by the bill for experiments with and procurement of torpedoes. Of course these vessels will cost very much more money than this bill appropriates, as this amount is only for the commencement of work upon the ships, and additional appropriations will be made as fast as needed. The House may oppose this measure, however, but the war talk with Great Britain which was had in Execu tive session of the Senate over the Bering Sea question last week may have a tendency to open the eyes and hearts of some of the cheeseparing Congressmen and secure the passage of

... All of Cleveland's friends in Washington sav the action of the House on the silver question makes it practically of little concern whom the Republicans may nominate, and the Republicans throughout the country are of a like opin-

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castorn. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

NATURE'S CURE FOR The Wondersul Kola Plant (BIMALTA), discovered by African Explorers on the Congo River. West Africa, SATURE'S SURE CURE for ASTHMA. No Pay until Cured ATURE'S SURE CURE for ASTROLA. As Pay delicated A Positive Cures Guaranteed. Importing Office. 10: 18:4 Broadway, New York. For Book and Large FREE rial Case, sent by Mail, address, Central Office Moin mporting Co., No. 132 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohlo. C.f. See Saw Fork World and Philadelphia Press, May 18 and 19, 1890; also pril 9, 1890. The Christian Evangelist, May 50, 1850, says editorially: The t direct of God, to sufferers from Asthma, and His blessing will rest upon Stanley and associ-tent. It is an unfailing cure for Asthma." CF Remember, No Pay Until Cured.

Mention The National Tribuna.

POSTMASTERS IN SESSION. A conference of the Postmasters of the principal cities of the United States was in session last week, discussing various matters brought to their attention by Postmaster-General Wanamaker. On Thursday, March 10, the conference was entertained by the Postmaster-General at a noon breakfast at his residence, at which President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, the members of the Cabinet, the members of the Postoffice Committees of both Houses of Congress, several ex-Postmasters-General, and postal officials were also guests. After the breakfast, which was a very enjoyable affair, the members of the Conference repaired to the Postoffice Department, and resumed their labors. Measures to expedite the business of the postal-service at the least possible expense were discussed and many recommendations were made to the Postmaster-General, who will transmit them to Congress, hoping for favorable action upon them by the Senate and House. One of the projects favored by the conference was a system of pneumatic tubes, or other mechanical device, to be used in large cities, whereby the transportation of mails between the depots and postoffices and the various stations and postoffices may be performed more rapidly than has heretofore been possible by the use of wagons or street railways, and that Congress be requested to appropriate \$20,000 for the employment of experts to report upon the means and devices to that end. They also rec. ommend the modification of existing laws and regulations so as to permit examination by He said these last claims were always just Civil Service Boards of applicants for lettercarrier positions of 18 years of age. They also adopted a resolution recommending the organization of County or District associations of Postmasters, for the observation and study of the best loyalty of these claimants. It is a well-known methods available to them for the rapid transaction of postal business. They recommended the enactment of a law by Congress regulating the carrying of second-class matter in the and to pay them now for the use of their old mails, embodying the following: That a list of subscribers to a newspaper shall in no case be passed by the House on Saturday appropriated. considered bona fide that does not contain 100 is simply outrageous. The two Texas gentlenames. All sample copies of newspapers entitled to second-class rates shall have the words | report as being objectors to almost everything. 'sample copies" marked on the wrappers. Subscriptions to a newspaper shall not be con-

for quarterlies. The Military Academy appropriation bill, as reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations on Friday, March 11, by Senator Cullom, of Illinois, carries an appropriation of \$436,827, an increase of \$38,162 over the amount appropriated and passed by the House some weeks ago. The principal item of increase is for enlarging and increasing the gas plant at the Academy. Some of the sums appropriated by the House are reduced. If the bill passes the Senate in its present shape there will be a strug-

than three months for weeklies, semi-weeklies,

and tri-weeklies: six months for monthlies.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs examined on Friday, March 11, a newly-patented machine-firing gun, which the inventor claims is superior to all other rapid-firing guns in existence. The inventor exhibited the working of the gun to Senators Hawley, Frye, and Blackborn, Maj. Martin Maginnis, of Montana, and A. W. Lyman. Instead of being fed from the top, as in most other rapid-firing guns, the cartridges are fed from below by a simple contrivance something like a chain. It is said that from 250 to 300 shots can be fired in a minute. Gen. Anson McCook, who was also present, is regarded, like Senator Hawley, as an expert on this subject, and both were greatly pleased with the performance of the new fieldpiece, which even in its crude shape gives promise of becoming a remarkable implement of warfare.

Abuses have been practiced heretofora by saddling upon the Government the heavy expenses of Congressional funerals, and some of these unsavory transactions are about to be brought to the attention of the public. It appears that the funeral of the late Congressman L. C. Houk, of Tennessee, cost over \$2,000, and included a brass coffin or casket which cost \$1,200, besides photographs, hat-bands, services of a stenographer, and any number of lunches. These facts are now made public by the House Committee on Accounts, whose duty it is to pass upon the funeral bills. The Committee contemplate the introduction of a bill to limit such expenditures in the future. A majority of the public, who pay the taxes, cannot see any good reason why the Government should pay the funeral expenses of Senators and Members of Congress, and it would be in order to enact a law doing away with such a practice altogether. The funeral of the late Senator Hearst, of California, was perhaps the most expensive one that the Government has been called upon to pay for years, as it included railway fares for the Congressional Committee which conveyed the body to San Francisco, as well as the expense of carrying the corpse and the Senator's family, who were abundantly able to have paid all the expenses of the funeral

Senate one day last week, occasioned by a controversy between Mr. Dolph, of Oregon, and Mr. Berry, of Arkansas. The bill to provide for the repayment of purchase money and commissions paid on void entries of land was up for consideration, and Mr. Berry objected with considerable vehemence to its consideration under the five-minute rule. Mr. Dolph had charge of the bill, and remarked that there was no necessity for the Senator from Arkansas to lose his temper. To this Mr. Berry replied that he had a perfect right to make the remark that he did, and that so far as his temper was concerned, it was not under the control of the Oregon Senator. Mr. Dolph then said that if his remarks had given offense to Mr. Berry, he would withdraw them, which was entirely satisfactory to that gentleman; but the waters were again disturbed by Mr. Dolph remarking under his breath that he was glad the temper of the Senator from Arkansas was not under his keeping, "What's that?" asked Mr. Berry, and when the remark was repeated he answered with considerable emphasis: "I certainly should not select the Senator from Oregon for that or any other purpose connected with my affairs." After which the business of the upper branch of Congress proceeded with its usual

tained at dinner on Thursday, March 10, Dr. Von Holleben, the new Minister from Germany to the United States. The other guests present | the 9th N. H. Lieut, Mason served in various were Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, Senator and Mrs. Davis, of Minnesota; Senator and Mrs. Carey, of Wyoming; Representative and Mrs. Hen- General Land Office. He was afterward transderson, of Iowa; Representative and Mrs. ferred to the Pension Office, and at the time of Wadsworth, of New York; Representative his death held a high position in that Bureau.

Crain, of Texas; Representative and Mrs. Ca. ruth, of Kentucky; Representative and Mrs. Huff, of Pennsylvania; Gen. and Mrs. Shields, Miss Dodge, Miss Blaine, Mrs. Russell Harri-

Quite a large party of guests enjoyed a musicale at the White House on Thursday afternoon, March 10, from 5 to 6 o'clock, at which Miss Alberta Howard, of Boston, sang most charmingly. The difficult numbers selected were rendered with a style and finish which showed the compass and flexibility of an unusually powerful voice. Miss Howard is a friend of Mrs. Kilbourne, who introduced her to Mrs. Harrison. She sang in the Green Parlor, accompanying herself upon the piano, the company standing around the room or in the corridors enjoying the musical treat. At the conclusion of the singing tea was served in the Red Parlor, Miss Breckinridge presiding at a small round table.

. . A member of Congress who served four years in the ranks in a Western regiment, said to the Gossiper last week, that it was a burning shame that the House of Representatives could always get a quorum when claims were up to pay some of the ex-rebels (instancing the case of the First Methodist Church at Jackson, Tenn., which was voted \$10,000 on Saturday, March 12). when it was utterly impossible to get a quorum to attend any session of the House which was set aside for private pension legislation. ones, while the former were not, as the South had been given every opportunity to prove these claims years ago, and agents had been sent all over that country to investigate the fact that the Methodist Church South was nearly as intensely disloyal during the war as the Methodist Church of the North was loyal, church, not worth half the amount the bill men who are mentioned in our Congressional permit these kind of claims to pass generally, but Mr. Kilgore is always on hand on Friday sidered legitimate when paid for by advertisers, evenings to raise the point of no quorum to cut Representative Harter, of Ohio, the leader of and papers mailed under such conditions shall off the deserving people who are justly entitled to pensions from Congress, the general laws not be charged as first-class matter. Subscriptions covering these cases. Our veteran Western to be bona fide shall not cover a less period Congressman, before alluded to, thinks very justly that such conduct is a crying shame to semi-monthlies, and bi-monthlies, and one year any party that professes to be friendly to pension legislation.

While the bill to grant reduced rates of transportation to commercial travelers was pending in the House of Representatives the other day. Sockless Jerry Simpson, the Kansas statesman. opposed the measure, and while speaking referred to the author of the Interstate Commerce law-Senator Cullom, of Illinois,-as an "iniquitous railroad attorney." At once Mr. Lind. of Minnesota, called the honorable Jerry to order, and Speaker Crisp said that Mr. Simpson was clearly out of order. To this the Kansas statesman replied: "Well, I will withdraw that. I beg pardon. I am a new member and do not know your rules. But that is the way we talk in Kansas. We are plain-speaking

Secretary Blaine is convalescing and Congressman Springer improving. Each are expected at their respective desks next week.

ARMY AND NAVY.

J. H. Hetherington, a Lieutenant of the Junior Grade of the United States Navy, recently shot and killed Gower Robinson, an Englishman, at Yokohama, Japan, for alienating his wife's affections. He met Robinson while the latter was out driving, and mortally wounded him with a revolver, the latter dying of his wounds. Hetherington was appointed from Iowa to the Naval Academy in 1874 He was serving on the Asiatic Station in the Marion. He is in fail awaiting trial by a Consular Court, as the courts of Japan do not have jurisdiction over American citizens.

The new cruiser Raleigh will be lanched at the Norfolk Navy Yard on March 31. The invitations to the lanching will be limited to a few public officials and newspaper correspondents. The Raleigh will prove a valuable addition to the new Navy. She and her sister ship, the Cincinnatti, are built on the same lines as the Boston and Atlanta, and each of the quartette have a displacement of 3,200 tons. Here the similarity ceases, however, as the Raleigh and Cincinnati will be greatly superior in every respect to those vessels, as they will embody all the improvements that have been made in naval architecture since the Boston and Atlanta were built. Where the latter ships can steam but 15 knots an hour, the Raleigh and Cincinnati are expected to make 19 knots. And their coaling capacity will be much greater. Their batteries will be much more effective, in that they will carry a larger armament, which is also better arranged for fighting purposes. The Raleigh will be the the first vessel built by the Government to be put in commission. The only other vessel constructed at the Government yards that has yet been lanched is the armored cruiser Maine. but she will not be in commission for probably two years. The Raleigh, on the other hand will be commissioned within the next 12 months. Naval experts say that the work manship on the Raleigh is, if anything, superior to that of any other vessel of the new Navy. In reporting the Navy appropriation to the House on Thursday, March 10, Mr. Herbert, of

Alabama, Chairman of Committee on Naval Affairs, said that the committee had made a very careful examination into the manner in Quite a brisk little breeze was created in the under the commend, which the money appropriated for the Navy has been expended, and, while they found nothing to condemn and very much to commend, they believe that the retrenchment under certain heads, which they recommend, can be effected without any injury to the service, and that in view of the condition of the Treasury it ought to be done.

VETERANS IN THE CITY.

H. M. Howell, Co. E, 124th N. Y., Howell's Depot, N. Y. Comrade Howell, who evidently is one of the veterans who have prospered since the war, was in Washington last week with his wife and some friends, going over the old camping-grounds, which he has not visited before for years. He was much impressed with the improvements that have been made since his last visit to the Capital, and especially with the office of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Thomas G. Sample, 23d and 127th Pa., Allegany, Pa. Comrade Sample is Secretary of the Fire Bureau of that city. He is a member of

Post 128, G.A.R., Department of Pennsylva-Dr. John, E. Mason Dead.

Dr. John Edward Mason, for many years an employe of the Interior Department, died at his residence in Washington on Saturday, March 5, and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery with appropriate honors by the Grand Army and the Loyal Legion, he having been a member of both these organizations. He has lived in Washington since the close of the war.

Dr. Mason was born in New Hampshire in 1832. During his early manhood he followed the profession of civil-engineer and made an The President and Mrs. Harrison enter- enviable record. He surveyed the State and d ew the maps as they exist to-day. He enlisted in the army at the breaking out of the rebellion, going into the field as Lieutenant of capacities in the army until March, 1865, when he was discharged for disabilities incurred in the service. After leaving the army he came to Washington and obtained a position in the